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BACK TO MUFTI

Magazine in the interest of Canadians
who have been "Over There" ...

FEBRUARY

1919



Published by

REPATRIATION COMMITTEE

IN COLLABORATION WITH

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment

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BACK TO MUFTI

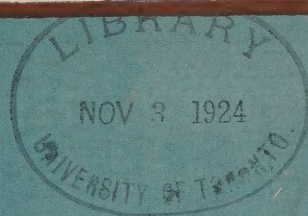
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THE REPATRIATION COMMITTEE

IN COLLABORATION WITH

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment

ONE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR CANADA.

CO-OPERATION

between the Provincial and Dominion Governments is establishing a chain of *Public Employment Offices*, in sixty odd cities and towns throughout Canada.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

No charge for services is made either to employers or to those seeking employment.

STATE YOUR NEEDS.

Not merely unskilled labour, but mechanics, factory workers, bookkeepers, stenographers, draughtsmen, salesmen and other classes of skilled and technical workers are placed by the *Public Employment Offices*. But only if employers and workers list their requirements promptly and fully can these offices do their work efficiently.

RETURNED SOLDIERS

will find at each office one of their comrades acting as representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. His duty is to give special attention to applications from returned men.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHICH WILL GIVE THE LIST OF OFFICES.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister.

BACK TO MUFTI

A Magazine in the interests of Canadians who have been
"OVER THERE"

No. 1

FEBRUARY, 1919

Ottawa, Ont.

Published monthly by the Repatriation Committee and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, to acquaint the public, including especially returned soldiers and their relatives, with measures adopted by government departments and voluntary organizations for the purpose of furthering Canada's successful progress from

"WAR TO PEACE".

Distributed chiefly to those readers of "Reconstruction", the bulletin formerly issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, who made personal application for copies. Names will be added to the mailing list only on personal application addressed to

Editor, "BACK TO MUFTI",

Repatriation Committee,

45 Rideau Street,

Ottawa, Ont.

THE REPATRIATION COMMITTEE.

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The Commander of Canada's Field Army.

A Stirring Peace Message

From Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., D.S.O.

"BACK TO MUFTI!" How significant are these words to the survivors of the heroic phalanx who at the invitation or at the orders of the government put on khaki, left Canada, home, and business, and went to war. "Back to Mufti" means that their work as soldiers is completed by the definite victory they have won, paying for it with their lives, their limbs, their health. By their unfaltering devotion, generous sacrifice, and splendid bravery these khaki clad men have made permanently secure the freedom and prosperity of the country. They have written "Canada" in bold outstanding letters in the world's roll of honour. They have secured for Canada the right to speak as a nation admired and respected in the concert of nations. The meaning of their victory can only be gained by the survey of all we stood to lose in the moral, political, and material fields in case of defeat.

Aside from the benefits accruing from victory Canada will be enriched by the return to civil life of all those who had donned khaki and are now going back to mufti. Of these men some are crippled or of broken health, and all of them are temporarily estranged from the stream of the economic life of the nation. Not a few have lost while away in the field much, if not all, they possessed through unforeseen agencies and possibly the inadequacy of our laws, but the men who for years have fought, suffered and tendered their lives daily on the battlefield of Europe for Canada's sake, with the Canada badge on their shoulder and Canada engraved in their hearts as their constant inspiration, can and will continue to uphold their Canadian ideals by becoming useful Canadian citizens. Their military life has been to them a complementary education. Their conception of citizenship has been enlarged so as to include duties besides privileges. Of those duties they have performed the most sacred and most onerous. They have shed their blood in the defence of the state. The dangers, sufferings and losses shared in common have lowered the barriers between the classes, broadened the outlook on life, and created an atmosphere of tolerance, mutual respect, understanding and sympathy. The citizen soldiers have learned the value of individual initiative backed by sound judgment, and they have also learned that organization and discipline, by measuring the task to the strength and capacity of the individual, by preventing waste and assuring mutual support, yields much greater results than scattered efforts. The duty of subordination and co-operation which made them irresistible as soldiers in the field are the very elements essential to good and progressive citizenship in a free country, and it belongs to Canada to turn to good account in the nation's struggle for life the qualities acquired or developed by her sons in the fields of battle.

Canada is resetting her house in order and readjusting her life for peaceful pursuits. These rearrangements, to be permanent and to assure the stability essential to our young nation, must take into account the lessons of the war. The task will be facilitated by the unquestionable spirit of co-operation, tolerance, and endeavour created at home and abroad by the sense of a common danger. Under the stress of war Canada and the rest of the world have learned that when approached with courage, goodwill, and honesty acceptable solutions can be found to most problems. In dealing with national, social, and economic matters we must eradicate jealousy, sectional or class prejudice, and all things which, without contributing to the greatness and prosperity of the nation, have in the past absorbed so much of our energies, obscured the issues, and created strife and unhappiness.

The destruction of material and equipment which has taken place on such a large scale during the war must give an opportunity to industrial Canada to develop our great natural resources and to reach and maintain a high volume of productivity. The shortage of foodstuffs the world over secures a continued demand for the products of the land. Granting courage and foresight on the part of the legislators, and thanks to the energy, initiative and ready adaptability of our people, the transition from war to peace conditions will not weigh heavily upon Canada.

The reabsorption of our army into civil occupation will not present a difficult problem and will be greatly facilitated by the adoption of methods which will encourage and assist individuals to seek and find employment in the direction to which their several physical, mental and professional capacities can best be utilized. It is understood that the men crippled or disabled through sickness contracted through the war, and the dependents of our dead will become the wards of our grateful nation in the measure required by circumstances.

THE DIRECTOR'S WARNING.

Mr. H. J. Daly Appeals to all Canadians



"The fight is over—yes, but not the war. The war will be over when those who went in Canada's name to fight the battles of democracy, are so re-established in the land of their birth, or of adoption, as to be able to enjoy the fruits of democracy, and when the damage wrought to humanity by the war has been repaired to the utmost of human capacity.

"In order properly to discharge this debt it is necessary for every man, woman and child of the age of reason, to understand the cause of the war, to appreciate the extent of human sacrifices involved, to realize the benefits arising out of the war, and fully and constantly to recognize their obligations to their fellow men.

"Such an understanding cannot be imparted by any one governmental agency. It requires individual effort just as winning the war required individual effort. It furthermore, requires the effort of every medium or organization that has to do with the social and economical betterment of all the people. Therefore, in our efforts to re-adjust conditions to a better basis we want the assistance of religious, social, fraternal, business, educational and all other classes of organizations. We want them to help as freely now as they did during the war—even going to the extent of submitting to direction when such is necessary. Such organizations are the agencies to create a community atmosphere of contentment; and they were never so much needed as they are to-day."

THE REPATRIATION COMMITTEE

A Comprehensive Outline of Its Activities

A problem confronting Canada, best described by any one word as "employment" or "readjustment" has led the Dominion Government to create a sub-committee of Cabinet known as the Repatriation Committee and composed of the ministers of six departments directly concerned in finding and administering the remedies.

The problem was created by three causes:—

(1) The demobilization of the Canadian forces;

(2) The cessation of war orders, throwing thousands of civilians out of work; and

(3) Public uncertainty about the future.

The remedy has been described as Reconstruction: that is, the re-absorption of soldiers and civilian war workers into normal civilian occupations under living and working conditions worthy of the great sacrifices that have been made. This entails the creation and provision of opportunities for employment, the proper distribution of employment, and the securing of decent living and working conditions.

The machinery to do this exists in the organizations of the Dominion and Provincial Government departments, the social and fraternal societies, the industrial and commercial concerns, the labour unions and returned soldiers' associations.

The Repatriation Committee was created for the purpose of co-ordinating and advising all of these bodies, directing their energies to the one common end, and eliminating duplication of effort.

The functions of the six departments administered by the members of the committee can be summarized briefly as follows:—

The Department of Labour will conduct employment offices.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will, through its own staff and by co-ordinating the activities of the Provincial Returned Soldier Commissions, give special attention to the ex-soldiers members of the community in need of re-establishment in successful civil life, either through disability or merely because of demobilization.

The Department of the Interior, through the Soldier Settlement Board, is administering a land and loan scheme for the purpose of assisting soldiers to take up farming.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization is superintending the return to Canada of soldiers' wives and families now resident in the Old Country.

The permanent work of the Department of Agriculture will be adapted at certain points to assist soldier settlers as it now assists farmers generally.

The Department of Public Information is lending part of its staff to do propaganda work for the Repatriation Committee.

In addition, the co-ordinating guidance of the Repatriation Committee has been accepted by the great nationally organized voluntary bodies such as the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Y.M.C.A., the Patriotic Fund, the Y.W.C.A., the Knights of

Columbus, the Victoria Order of Nurses and many others, including organizations of a more local character such as the Khaki League of Montreal and others. The co-ordination extends, of course, only to the provision which those bodies are making for the care of the men and women returning from overseas, especially during the actual transportation and immediately after their arrival in Canada.

The method in which they are being co-ordinated can well be illustrated at Montreal where the Patriotic Fund receives the soldiers' wives at the stations and with the co-operation of an automobile service provided by the Rotary Club makes transfers to homes, hostels and the other railway stations in comfort and with dispatch. A company of boy scouts gives invaluable service by carrying grips and parcels, and by going up town on messages to make small purchases for the travellers. Temporary accommodation for entertainment and meals is given by the Y.W.C.A., the Soldiers' Wives League, and is also provided when necessary by the Immigration Department at the request of the Patriotic Fund. The Red Cross Society supplies the Patriotic Fund with toilet accessories, etc., and the C.P.R. gives the use of the babies' nursery in its station, where the Patriotic Fund has a supply cupboard of comforts, clothing, baby bottles, etc. The C.P.R. has also arranged a food supply shop for the Patriotic Fund in the station, where the women can buy bread, milk and tinned goods for use on the trains. The railway has also installed a ticket system for meals at the lunch counter at the request of the Patriotic Fund, which refunds to the C.P.R. when the tickets are returned.

The Repatriation Committee is assisted by an advisory council of the Great War Veterans' Association with an office at the Committee's headquarters. These men are W. D. Tait of Halifax, R. B. Maxwell of Winnipeg, and David Loughnan, editor of *The Veteran*. This advisory Council has five field secretaries to study the work in the field, organize the local branches of the G.W.V.A. for the purposes of co-operation, and when necessary report back to the Council at Ottawa.

The Repatriation Committee launched its own organization by the appointment of a Director, H. J. Daly, a prominent business man of Toronto and Ottawa. Vincent Massey, formerly secretary of the War Committee of Cabinet has been named Assistant Director and Secretary. There is also a small internal organization for purposes of office efficiency.

To carry out the chief function of the Committee the Director holds conferences attended by two or three representatives of each department interested and the Director's staff. These are known as the Co-ordinating Committee. At the meetings the various department representatives announce their activities for the others to hear, administrative policies are discussed between the Director and the departments, and occasionally recommendations to the Cabinet committee are made. In order that there may be no overlapping a series of charts has been prepared illustrating in graphic form the functions and organization of each department and each branch thereof. These are constantly before the Co-ordinating Committee.

The centralized staff of the Repatriation Committee includes a secretary of publicity, a secretary for the municipalities, a secretary for voluntary organizations, and four field secretaries.

The secretary of publicity is assisted by the publicity branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, which has been temporarily transferred to the Repatriation Committee, and by part of the staff of the Department of Public Informa-

tion which has been similarly placed at the disposal of the Repatriation Committee. Propaganda work designed to inform the public of the nature of the problem, the organized methods of meeting it, and the part which they as individuals and organizations must play, is being carried on by five methods as follows:

1. Press publicity;
2. Distribution of pamphlets;
3. Lectures;
4. Moving pictures; and
5. Publication of the magazine "BACK TO MUFTI."

The secretary for the municipalities is assisted by an advisory committee consisting of Mayor Costello of Calgary, Mayor Church of Toronto, Mayor Fisher of Ottawa, and W. D. Lightall of Montreal, secretary of the Union. The office was created with a view to urging municipalities to create employment by undertaking necessary public works at once and to assist the welcome of returned soldiers and their families by the formation of welcome committees, where they do not exist, with women's reception committees for the women and children.

The secretary for voluntary organizations assists in the co-ordination of the activities of non-governmental bodies which are interested in the work of repatriation. The effort is to avoid the possibility of overlapping, of which in the case of volunteer bodies there is even greater danger than in the case of government departments. The secretary is to be advised by a co-ordinating committee of the voluntary organizations still to be appointed.

The work of the women's organizations is undertaken by a committee consisting of Mrs. Charles Robson, of Winnipeg, convenor and resident member, Miss Helen Reid of Montreal, and Mrs. A. D. Bowlby of Windsor.

It is hoped through the voluntary organizations to provide for the care and comfort of the soldiers and their dependents during their transportation, and to provide adequate accommodation and other assistance at the points of arrival, especially for those without friends and relatives to meet them. Only under the supervision of a co-ordinating body could the clear cut definition of responsibilities and absence of overlapping illustrated in Montreal have been achieved.

The Repatriation Committee's co-ordinating functions will be discharged throughout the country by four field secretaries, one of whom will cover the Maritime Provinces, one Quebec, one Ontario and one, with possibly an assistant, the Western Provinces. These secretaries will move from place to place within their territories watching for evidences of failure to co-operate and endeavouring whenever possible to bring the parties together with a view to establishing lines of demarcation between their respective activities. The failure on the part of any organization to do the part of the work which is expected of it will be inquired into and reported upon to Ottawa so that other means of achieving the same purpose may be devised.

The basic reconstruction work is that of the Federal departments and the key position among these is held by the Department of Labour because of its chain of employment offices, where without paying any fee men seeking work can obtain lists of vacant positions and be brought into contact with employers in need of their services.

The employment offices are set up by the provinces in accordance with an agreement to which each provincial government and the Federal Department of Labour

subscribed under a recent parliamentary enactment. By the agreement, employment offices are to be established in every town of 10,000 population and over, and in smaller places as required, especially in towns where military dispersal stations are established. In the Maritime Provinces no employment offices have been opened by the provincial governments, so the Department of Labour is opening offices of its own in the towns which come within the policy. Where the provinces have established the bureaux the Dominion Government pays 50 per cent of the cost and retains the right to standardize. All offices throughout the country will thus use identical forms and will report to headquarters along parallel lines.

In each province the various employment bureaux are linked up by a central provincial clearing house at the capital, to which each office reports daily the number of men placed and the surplus or deficit of labour. The provincial clearing house is thus enabled to make transfers of labour within the province for the purpose of applying the surplus in one locality to the deficit in another.

To deal with interprovincial transfers the Dominion Government is establishing three Federal clearing houses, one at Winnipeg for the West, one at Ottawa for Ontario and Quebec, and one at Halifax for the three Maritime Provinces. There will be no provincial clearing houses reporting to the Halifax office, however, under the circumstances.

To advise the superintendent of each local office there is an advisory council consisting of a representative of the employers of the district, a representative of labour, and a third neutral party. Attached to each office also are two or more canvassers, whose business it will be to "drum up" lists of openings in the local and nearby industries. They are in effect salesmen of the services of the government employment offices and will be given short courses in salesmanship before being put on the road. One such course has already been held for what might be called the pioneer detachment in Ontario.

The Dominion Government's interest in the administration of the employment offices is in the hands of the Employment Branch of the Department of Labour. It will discharge three functions:—

1. Supervising the Dominion clearing houses.
2. Standardizing all local offices.
3. Collecting, collating and publishing information, chiefly statistical, regarding employment conditions.

This information will be obtained in four ways as follows:—

1. By reports from the employment offices and clearing houses.
2. Through field agents of the department operating in the leading industries, one for each, such as ship-building, lumbering, mining, etc. Reports upon anticipated requirements over a long period will be prepared by these field agents.
3. By weekly reports from the trade unions on employment conditions in the respective trades.
4. By a weekly questionnaire from employers.

The questionnaire has been studied carefully in preparation and takes the form of a post card returnable weekly by all employers of over twenty-five men. The card shows the pay-roll for the previous week, the separations from the firm analyzed by cause and occupation, and anticipated requirements for the immediate future. The

employment office canvassers and the secretary of the Repatriation Committee for business organizations are expected to contribute greatly to promoting the general use of the questionnaire.

The information thus obtained will be published in two curves, one showing the labour available and the other showing the labour employed. The spread between the two curves should be a good barometer of employment. It is anticipated that this spread will grow at first and then, as the government's reconstruction measures gather momentum, will diminish.

Of great importance in the solution of the problem facing the Repatriation Committee is the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, under whose co-ordinating guidance the various provincial Returned Soldier Commissions carry on their work.

This department has a number of branches which for the past two or three years have been caring for invalided men with marked success. Just as the army is responsible for all its soldiers up to the day of discharge, so from that day on the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is charged with the public responsibility for their welfare.

In the case of invalids the Army Medical Corps carries medical treatment to the point where either medical science can no further improve their condition, or it is obvious that prolonged or permanent medical care will be necessary. At such point the man is discharged from the army and if he still requires further medical treatment he is taken into a hospital conducted by the Re-Establishment Department. Chief among the cases for which this Department cares are tuberculous and mental patients, for the former of which a chain of sanatoria is conducted all across the country. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment also co-operates with the Army Medical Corps in providing for pre-discharge cases by manufacturing and issuing artificial limbs, orthopedic boots and other appliances; also by training and maintaining a staff of aides or instructors who teach light occupations to convalescent patients as a means of speeding their recovery by supplying occupation, and by stimulating their interest in civil life.

In addition to the foregoing the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has four main branches of work for invalided or disabled men.

It provides such medical care as is necessary for discharged men as a consequence of disability incurred on service.

If medical treatment fails to restore the patient to his full normal abilities pension is provided, based on the percentage of disability, and designed to bridge the difference between the men's remaining abilities and the full normal abilities of a sound man, without reference to trade or profession. The Board of Pension Commissioners is responsible to the Minister of Re-Establishment.

Because in each individual case the ability to return to his pre-war trade or occupation is the all important consideration every invalided soldier is surveyed with a view to ascertaining whether or not his disability is such as to prevent this desired consummation. If the man cannot return to his former occupation because of his disabilities the Department trains him for some other kind of work at which he can support himself in spite of his handicap. The Vocational Branch conducts this work.

To assist all of these and the fit man returning after the war the Department also has a newly formed branch with officers overseas, on the transports, at the dispersal

stations, and especially in the public employment offices, to supply information to the men and to assist them as far as possible to obtain first opportunity for employment.

Administering this branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is an executive board which, in addition to having unit officers in the eleven territorial divisions under which the country's military and civil re-establishment work is divided, has six special representatives in the field reporting to the Department upon all activities for the re-establishment of the soldier throughout the country.

In order to assist the government and other agencies to develop opportunities for employment in the localities where it would be needed the overseas representatives of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment took a questionnaire of all the soldiers overseas as soon as hostilities ceased. Each man was asked to state the locality in which he wished to reside in Canada, the occupation he wished to take up and the trade or profession in which he was skilled. These cards were returned to Canada to be analyzed and tabulated according to a pre-arranged plan.

Both the medical services and the artificial limb factory continue to deal with the men long after they are re-established. Both branches have staffs in the field to be within easy reach of returned soldiers in all parts of the country. Branch depots of the artificial limb factory have been established at central points in the various provinces for the purpose of repairing and renewing artificial limbs and other appliances which the government maintains free of cost to the veterans as long as they live.

The infinitesimally small fraction requiring permanent institutional care because of the inability of any of these re-establishment methods to make them self-supporting, will be cared for in permanent homes, only one of which it had been necessary to establish before the end of the war.

Of great assistance to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment are the Provincial Returned Soldier Commissions, which have committees in almost all localities throughout their provinces. To these committees the ex-soldier in his district applies for information and advice as to the quickest way to gain contact with employment or with the government departments interested in administering vocational training, land settlement, and other measures of re-establishment.

The Commissions also act as a clearing house for soldiers' complaints and troubles, acting as the friend of the soldier in obtaining settlement of such questions.

During the war these Commissions conducted employment offices for returned soldiers, but this work is now taken over by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour.

By an agreement the Returned Soldier Commissions act as sub-committees of the Re-Establishment Department in their respective provinces and have as their special functions directing returned soldiers to the employment offices, keeping record of all returned men requiring employment, dealing with complaints and troubles of returned men, acting as the friends and advisers of returned men, and organizing, where not already in existence, committees in municipalities in their respective provinces.

Coincident with the problem of demobilization the Dominion faces the necessity of bringing back to Canada a large number of wives and children of Canadian soldiers. Last April this number was estimated at 35,000, but owing to the large

number of marriages between Canadian soldiers and English and French girls the number is now known to be at least 50,000. Between April, 1917, and the signing of the armistice the Immigration Department brought back 22,000 soldiers' dependents. For a short time after the signing of the armistice the Overseas Militia Department took over the work, but on January 19, the Government assigned this function to the Immigration Department again.

Soldiers' dependents, repatriated before November 11, 1918, were returned to Canada either on transportation purchased out of their own funds or purchased out of money advanced on their written promise to repay. Soldiers' dependents returned since November 11 are returned at the expense of the Canadian Government to the extent that they are furnished with third class accommodation on the boat, with corresponding rail transportation to the port of embarkation and corresponding rail transportation from port of debarkation to inland destination in Canada, with the proviso that commissioned officers and warrant officers may, if they desire, and if the space is available, secure for their dependents a better class of accommodation by paying personally the difference in cost.

By soldiers' dependents the Government means a soldier's wife or soldier's child under eighteen years of age.

A Y.W.C.A. representative travels at Government expense on each boat carrying more than 200 adult women, in addition to which a judiciously selected officer of the Department of Immigration and Colonization will accompany each boat carrying soldiers' dependents, to prevent any hardship occurring to the dependents which might reasonably be avoided.

In reference to the number of dependents who will be returned the controlling factor is existing rail transportation facilities in Canada, which permit the handling of not more than 30,000 ocean arrivals each month. Generally speaking this accommodation will be taken up by 25,000 soldiers and 5,000 dependents. It is possible, however, that as extra rolling stock is constructed the number may be increased.

The agents and inspectors of the Immigration Department at Halifax and St. John supervise the landing and entrainment of the soldiers' dependents, and make arrangements with the Railway War Board for the special trains and their equipment in the same way as the Militia Department does for the soldiers. The Department also has representatives on the special trains carrying soldiers' dependents.

For the purpose of assisting soldiers who wish to take up farming the government appointed a Soldier Settlement Board consisting of three members who were made responsible to the Minister of the Interior. After one or two changes in personnel the membership of the Board now is: W. J. Black, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture, chairman; Major E. J. Ashton, D.S.O., formerly Officer Commanding the Military Hospitals Commission Command for the Province of Saskatchewan, and S. Maber, formerly of the Dominion lands branch. A special Act for them to administer was passed, and the Minister of the Interior has pledged himself to bringing in further legislation at the next session of parliament.

The legislation now in existence provides for the extension to soldiers of the homestead right from 160 acres to 320 acres and for the cancellation of fees in connection with acquiring such land from the Dominion Government. In order that soldiers may have opportunity to get the best land available, the homestead right was closed to civilians on all land within 15 miles of a railway, which was thus reserved

for soldiers. It developed after these regulations were passed, however, that this area of land was likely to prove inadequate and the proposed new legislation is designed to overcome the deficiency.

Of chief importance in the present legislation is the provision of a loan up to \$2,500 at 5 per cent interest with the first two payments deferrable, for the purpose of assisting soldier settlers to erect buildings, acquire equipment and launch their farming operations on a scale auguring success. The land is taken as a security and the loan is repayable over a long period of time. The soldier settler is expected to locate his own land and it must be good enough land to be security for such loan as the Board may grant. This protects both parties,—the soldier from attempting to farm an untillable piece of land, and the public from an unwise loan.

The soldier settler is required to have some knowledge of farming and in order that the inexperienced men may not be debarred from going on the land under the benefits of the Act, the Board has arranged for training facilities. Major Ashton is at present in the Old Country arranging for a short course of instruction adjacent to the Canadian camps before the men return to Canada. The various agricultural colleges and the Dominion experimental farms will also be used in providing short courses of training in practical farming methods rather than in scientific agriculture.

The Board's staff assists in the selection of equipment for the soldier settler so that it may be as inexpensive and suitable for the purpose as possible.

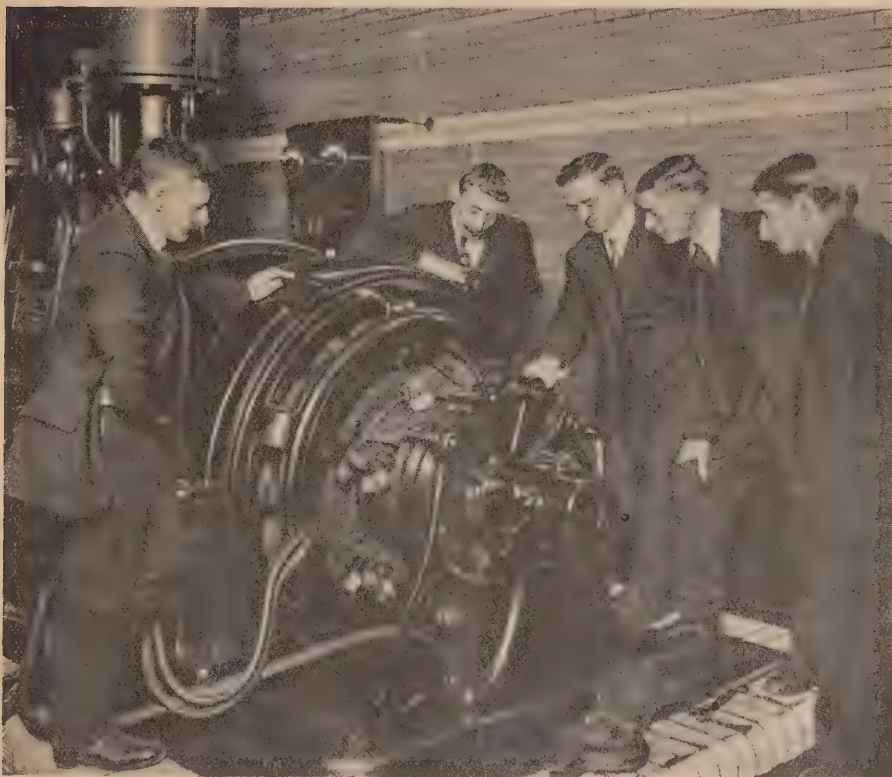
The other departments interested in the Repatriation Committee are the Department of Public Information and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Public Information with its established channels for public education and dissemination of information is assisting the secretary of publicity of the Repatriation Committee.

From the Department of Agriculture soldier settlers can obtain information on farming methods through the chief of the Publications Division, while at the experimental farms they can see demonstrations of the best methods. Assistance will also be granted by the markets intelligence division of the live stock branch and the extension of markets division of the dairy and cold storage branch, which are already engaged in assisting the farmers generally throughout the country. These market divisions will concern themselves with the further development of markets for the benefit of soldier settlers.

“Not Lip Gratitude”

The more we drown the disabled in tea and lip gratitude, *writes John Galsworthy, the noted English author and publicist*, the more we unstir their soul, and the harder we make it for him to wear through when, in the years to come, the wells of our tea and gratitude have dried up. We can do a much more real and helpful thing. I feel that there will soon be no one of us who has not some personal friend disabled. Let us regard that man as if he were ourselves; let us treat him as one who demands a full place in the ranks of working life, and let us try and find it for him. To restore him, and with him, the future of our country—that is sacred work.

INDUSTRIAL RETRAINING



Industrial retraining is the term used to describe the method by which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment assists disabled soldiers who by reason of the special character of their injuries are unable to follow the occupations at which they earned their livings before the war. These men are given free instruction in new occupations where their disability will not be a handicap. During the period of instruction the men receive from the government a scale of pay and allowances to support them and their dependents. In the picture are shown four men who are being retained in the engineering laboratory of McGill University for occupations connected with building engineering. Beginning on the left, Private T. Crichton, a former stone-cutter and mason, became afflicted with asthma while on service. He requires quiet work with no exposure and is being trained for a position as janitor. Spr. J. Luckett, a former bricklayer suffering from myalgia is weakened thereby and suffers from a pain in the back which makes it impossible for him to return to work as a bricklayer. Utilizing his previous knowledge it will not take him long to become a building inspector. The third figure is Mr. Gardiner, the instructor. To his right is Cpl. A. Wood, whose previous occupation was that of stationary engineer. His disability is gastritis and he is unable to do heavy work. He is being assisted to qualify for a second class engineer's certificate. Private B. Petrie was a jockey before the war. Weakness and nervousness, the result of service, makes it impossible to go back to this occupation, and he is being trained for work as a building superintendent.

AT THE PORTS OF ARRIVAL

How Easterners welcome Home-coming Soldiers

On the people of the sea-ports where the returning transports discharge their human cargoes of soldiers and their dependents fall the privilege and responsibility of giving the first expression of Canada's welcome to which those returning undoubtedly look forward. The responsibility of expressing the whole spirit of the Dominion rests upon the committees at Halifax and St. John who have voluntarily undertaken to organize the receptions. All Canadians are, therefore, interested in knowing what happens at those ports when a transport docks. A representative of the Repatriation Committee recently visited Halifax and St. John to investigate personally the conditions that prevail, and to assist in any further co-ordination that might be necessary. In this article will be given an account of the work that he found proceeding.

Citizens' committees whose membership is drawn from a great number of organizations including the Y.M.C.A., Rotary Club, Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Travellers' Club, and other sources, are found at both cities, and there exists the greatest spirit of co-operation among their membership, the military authorities, the Immigration Department, and the railway and dock officials.

The citizens' committee goes aboard every ship as soon as it touches the dock, meets every man and presents him with candies, cigarettes, matches and apples, and, in Halifax especially, copies of the latest newspapers. They also send telegrams for the men and get in touch with any of their friends and relatives who may reside in Halifax or St. John. Bands are arranged for whenever possible, and the ceremonial of a civic reception is given with the assistance of the G.W.V.A. and the Y.M.C.A. A negative duty which these committees undertake is that of watching out for bootleggers, who are exceedingly persistent in their efforts to get in touch with the soldiers. The band, when present, provides a programme which helps to while away the two or three hours that elapse before the men are able to be landed. During his stay in St. John the Repatriation Committee's representative was able to bring about a basis of co-operation whereby one or two new organizations will henceforth take part in the receptions, thus distributing the burden of effort.

After their papers have been completed the soldiers are taken ashore and given their berth tickets. The trains usually leave within a very few hours after the formalities are completed. While the men are waiting for their berth tickets they remain on the premises of the pier and at Halifax, where the dock facilities are better than at St. John, the Y.M.C.A. has fitted up rooms where hot tea and sandwiches are supplied free. Concerts and moving picture entertainments are also given.

The Y.M.C.A. puts aboard the trains a supply of magazines, apples, candies and matches and conducts a canteen at which cigarettes and other things are sold. A representative of the voluntary associations, usually under the direction of the Y.M.C.A., accompanies each train to have charge of the canteen and other social provisions. The Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army have offered to assist the Y.M.C.A., in procuring personnel for this work.

The work of receiving the women at Halifax has been done by a ladies' committee which has been in operation for 18 months and has handled during that time something like 10,000 women. The committee has a dormitory, babies' room, play room, and a fully equipped kitchen on the dock at Halifax. The women passengers have nothing but praise for the work of this committee and the suggestion has been made that particulars about its existence and facilities be posted on every boat.

At St. John a committee has been formed by the representatives of forty women's organizations of that city. A convenor has been appointed and a room obtained from the Immigration Department. The Militia Department has cleaned it and furnished it and the Public Works Department has made certain desirable adjustments. The Dominion council of the Y.W.C.A. has detailed two secretaries for the work at this port and has brightened the quarters by the addition of attractive furnishings and decorations. The committee assists in the minding of babies, checking of baggage, etc. The Patriotic Fund Association which was created for the purpose of caring for the dependents of soldiers, supplies funds when necessary to the soldiers families.

Every effort is being made by the railway companies to assist in the rapid issuance of transportation and the delays that have sometimes been spoken of are attributed by the committee's representative to the large number of officers and others who desire to have their tickets re-arranged to include stop-overs; this is necessarily individual work but it is done with surprising rapidity. To assist in the changing of money the Bank of Montreal sends a staff aboard the transports as soon as they dock and on two or three of the recent transports the amounts changed at par ranged from \$6,000 to \$12,000.

Arrangements have been made so that the reception committees receive notice well in advance of incoming boats, while better facilities to enable the newspaper reporters to receive the lists of names have been made in the past few weeks. These are the lists that are wired all across Canada to the papers. Communication between the organizations at Montreal and those at the ports of arrival have been established whereby the Montreal committee can be ready to perform its services when the men reach that place. The Khaki Club provides the soldiers with free tea and amusement at the Windsor street station at Montreal in a room provided by the station. The work at the Grand Trunk station is a little more difficult on account of the station being more open. Arrangements are now being made by the Y.M.C.A., and the Khaki Club to have receptions at the three junctions outside of Montreal where trains are sometimes held for a short while.

The people in other parts of Canada who are deprived of the opportunity of participating in the first big welcome at the port of arrival may rest assured that the residents of those cities realize their great responsibilities and are doing everything possible to make memorable the first glimpse of Canada that the soldiers get after their long stay overseas. Every effort is made by the government departments and the railways to make this stay in Halifax and St. John no longer than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of transacting the business that always has to be done in connection with the transfer from boat to train. The voluntary organizations have to do their work in the short time thus allowed, but they are undoubtedly doing it well.



G. W. V. A. ADVISORY COUNCIL

East meets West to Help Repatriation

Feeling the need of constant touch with the sentiment of returned soldiers in carrying on its broad activities of co-ordination the Repatriation Committee of the Cabinet asked the Great War Veterans' Association to appoint an advisory council of its members, who would be available for consultation at all times. The East, the Middle West and the West are represented in the persons of the three men chosen by the Great War Veterans' Association.

Major W. D. Tait, M.A., Ph.D., assistant professor in psychology at the Royal Society for the Advancement of Learning, etc., familiarly known as "Old McGill," hails from Nova Scotia, where Dalhousie University gave him his first arts degree.



Major W. D. TAIT, M.A.

Harvard concluded the academic phase of his education, which he would probably contend is still proceeding in the school of life. Service overseas with the Seventh Siege Battery and membership in the Halifax branch of the G.W.V.A., are phases of his experience which contribute to his usefulness on the advisory council.

R. B. MAXWELL.



R. B. Maxwell does not (and could not orally) deny that Erin is his native land. The evergreen city of Armagh and the blizzards of Manitoba have both had their share in the training of this valuable member of the committee, who, in August 1914, jumped at the opportunity of taking part in a real "scrap." The regimental number on his identification disc is 723, and the battalion he served with is the immortal "Little Black Devils." The second battle of Ypres terminated Mr. Maxwell's usefulness as a fighting man at the front, but his irrepressible Hibernian



DAVID LOUGHNAN.

tendencies have since found their outlet in championing the cause of his fellow citizens who saw service in the Great War. Since returning to Manitoba Mr. Maxwell has been twice elected president of the Winnipeg local of the G.W.V.A., and as his occupation until the Repatriation Committee brought him to Ottawa he chose to assist the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in its vocational training work for disabled soldiers. He served as an instructor in the Winnipeg classes.

David Loughnan, the third member of the committee, also gives Ireland some of the credit for producing him. While he was born in England, his parents were Irish. The dark secret of Mr. Loughnan's career is that Germany was one of the four countries to contribute to his education. The others were England, France and Switzerland, and the character of his interest in public affairs shows that three to one were heavy enough odds to save Mr. Loughnan for democracy. Since 1904 he has owned Canada as his home. Before the war he farmed for several years in Ontario, and then went to Hazelton in the far north of British Columbia. Like Mr. Maxwell he was disabled at Ypres and has since been prominent in G.W.V.A. circles. First as president of the North Vancouver local, then as president of the British Columbia provincial branch and representative of British Columbia on the general executive, and now as Editor of "The Veteran" he has been one of the outstanding figures in the organization.

All three gentlemen have moved to Ottawa and occupy a portion of the Repatriation Committee's suite of offices. They are in daily conference with one or other of the departments and committees concerned with the repatriation problems and contribute many helpful suggestions towards their solution.

THE CHURCH'S OPPORTUNITY

[For the information which follows about the organization and aims of the Federal War Service Commission of the Churches in Canada, the editor is indebted to the Rt. Rev. J. C. Roper, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa, chairman of the commission.]

At the outbreak of the war in 1914, the members of the Christian churches were the first to offer themselves readily and in large numbers to strive for the principles of liberty, civilization, and honour.

The sudden termination of hostilities and the steady progress of demobilization has presented to the Christian churches in Canada a challenge such as they have never heard before. Throughout the long strain of the world war the churches have had their several organizations and commissions for the carrying on of war work at home and overseas. Now that victory and peace have been granted to us, these several commissions while preserving for each its own task and autonomy, have united in "The Federal War Service Commission of the Churches in Canada" which has just been formed.

The purpose of the united organization is to secure the largest possible degree of Christian co-operation in welcoming our fighting men returning from the front, and in the solution of this vitally important problem that the great war has brought before us.

Now that these men and their dependents are returning, the churches are conscious of a growing sense of responsibility. They are its peculiar charge and care. How best to deal with the enormous problem presented is a momentous question for the clergy. It is felt that no single denominational effort will be equal to the task. The churches all realized this to be the case, and eventually the leaders agreed upon a common platform of action, and this Federal Commission was created on the model of a social service association.

The commission which has been formed is composed of three official representatives of each of the following denominations: Baptist, Church of England, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian. The Right Rev. J. C. Roper, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa, is chairman, and the Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., D.D., of Toronto, is secretary. It has been agreed: first, that no united action can be taken without an unanimous vote; second, whenever united on any policy, the F.W.S.C. will be in a position to present it strongly to the Government.

The Chairman of the Commission reports that Archbishop McNeil, of Toronto, has promised to co-operate with the F.W.S.C. and so complete the circle of the church in the Dominion.

The united forces of Christianity in Canada cheerfully undertake the problem of repatriation in the most cordial spirit of unison with the organizations under the direction of Mr. Daly.

The churches will be able to speak to the Government with a united voice and in turn the Government will come into vital touch with the vast religious opinions of the Dominion.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

22 VICTORIA STREET, OTTAWA.

Minister: The Hon. Sir JAMES A. LOUGHEED, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Parliamentary Secretary: Hon. HUGH CLARK, M.P.

Deputy Minister: F. GERALD ROBINSON.

Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary: E. H. SCAMMELL, Esq.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVES.

Major L. L. Anthes, Director Information and Service Branch; W. E. Segsworth, Director Vocational Training; Major C. G. Arthur, D.S.O., Commandant; Lieut.-Col. F. McKelvey Bell, Director of Medical Services; J. H. W. Bower, General Supt. Engineering Branch; W. F. Moore, Superintendent of Orthopedic and Surgical Appliances.

Discharged soldiers requiring information about vocational training, artificial limbs, medical care, or any matters upon which they think the Government should be able to inform them will find special officers of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment whose duty it is to assist them in this way at all public employment offices, dispersal stations, and at the following unit Offices:

Unit.

"A"—Drummond Bldg., MONTREAL, Que.

"B"—Leith House, HALIFAX, N.S.

"C"—Golden Lion Bldg., KINGSTON, Ont.

"D"—185 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, Ont.

"F"—Langlois Block, QUEBEC, Que.

"E"—Convalescent Hosp., GUELPH, Ont.

Unit.

"G"—N. D. Invest. Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.

"H"—McCallum HM Bldg., REGINA, Sask.

"I"—Beveridge Block, CALGARY, Alta.

"J"—Board of Trade Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.

"K"—Royal Bank Bldg., FREDERICTON, N.B.

Communications to the unit offices should be addressed to the Assistant Director who will refer the matter to the branch concerned.

UNRAVELLING THE WAR-WEB

By the Honourable J. A. Calder

This is the first time in the history of Canada that so large a number of citizens have, because of overwhelming need, been diverted from their ordinary tasks and mode of life. That hopeless and irremediable disruption did not follow during the course of the war is a tribute to the readiness and ability of Canadians to adjust themselves to conditions that a few short years ago would have been inconceivable. To those who went overseas, that adjustment meant a new life of danger and hardship, and the facing of death. To those who were left at home to "carry on," it meant anxiety and a measure of discomfort, and the awkwardness of accustoming ourselves to the new conditions that were forced upon us. But more quickly than we ever imagined possible, we all settled down to the business of being "at war."



HON. J. A. CALDER.

The war lasted so long that this new life, these new conditions became fantastically normal. We were caught in the great web we were weaving, and there we lodged. The tremendous machinery set in motion seemed geared to run on for all time. But the end came very suddenly, and with it the realization that the web must be unravelled, that the machinery must be reversed. This is the problem that now

faces the Government and the country at large—getting back as speedily, as intelligently and as thoroughly as possible to the conditions of peace.

A great deal might be said of the innumerable difficulties in the way of anything like complete restoration. We are learning that the making of soldiers into citizens demands if anything more care and consideration than the contrary process in which we were for so long engaged. But this much is to be remembered, that while the business of getting recruits and making them into soldiers was more or less specialized and confined to certain fixed channels, the work of aiding soldiers back into civil life demands the most widespread interest and the heartiest and most general co-operation of which the nation is capable. Feelings of pride, of gratitude, of obligation, stirred so often during the past four years, are still alive, and responsive to the thrill of this triumphant march—if only we can visualize it. But even more necessary is it that these very proper emotions should find expression in thorough, practical measures to deal faithfully with the incoming tide of soldier-citizens and their dependents, and with the dependents of those who will not come back. It is no easy task that we have on our hands; and, however efficient the machinery and organization may be, that task will not be fully performed unless the people of Canada back up the plans with intelligent sympathy, unbounded patience and complete co-operation.

Assurances have come from all parts of the Dominion of the desire to assist in every possible way. These assurances are very welcome as indicating the attitude of

Canadians towards this supremely important issue. There can be no question of our duty. It remains for us to fulfil it with a fitting sense of the high purpose it involves, and with the determination to honour in becoming manner the spirit of service and sacrifice that has animated Canadians everywhere during the war, and that must continue to inspire us in our efforts towards a splendid and worthy citizenship.

RAPATRIEMENT DES SOLDATS

Par le Lieut.-Col. l'Hon. P. E. Blondin

La question du rapatriement et du retour du soldat à la vie civile avait déjà reçu depuis longtemps l'attention la plus active du gouvernement, lorsque l'armistice est survenu. Il ne fallait pas que la paix nous prenne par surprise, et qu'à défaut de prévoyance, le soldat, vainqueur de la guerre, soit—comme on dit—le vaincu de la vie. Dès la première heure de la guerre, le soin de rétablir le soldat suivant son désir et ses qualifications, à son retour, fut le souci constant du gouvernement: aussi, dès la première heure de la paix l'organisation si considérable et si compliquée de la démobilisation put fonctionner avec rapidité et harmonie.

Le public s'intéresse sans doute aux détails de cette organisation, et si vous le voulez bien, je vais vous en indiquer les principales lignes.

Il s'agit de ramener d'Europe quatre cent mille hommes, femmes ou enfants, aussi rapidement que le nombre et l'accommodation des vaisseaux le permettent, et de leur fournir foyer et emploi, sur la ferme ou dans l'industrie suivant leur choix judicieusement contrôlé, et à cette fin, les cinq départements dont relèvent directement ces problèmes, savoir: le Rétablissement Civil des Soldats, ayant à sa tête l'hon. Sir James Loughheed, l'Immigration et Colonisation, représenté par l'hon. M. Calder, le Travail, représenté par l'hon. M. Robertson, l'Agriculture, représenté par l'hon. M. Crerar, et l'Intérieur dont relève l'administration des terres fédérales, représenté par l'hon. M. Meighen, ont été constitués en sous-comité du Conseil privé, pour présider au fonctionnement de cette organisation. Ce sous-comité qui, en outre, coordonne les efforts des œuvres privées—et compte parmi ses membres le Président du Conseil privé—est appelé le Comité de Rapatriement et de Placement. M. H. J. Daly, un homme d'affaires canadien bien connu, en est le directeur. Pour mettre à exécution les mesures adoptées par le Comité, le département du Travail, d'accord avec les gouvernements provinciaux intéressés, a établi un bureau de placement pour les démobilisés dans tous les centres de dispersement. Ceux-ci sont les centres des vingt districts de dispersement que le département de la Milice a formés en vue de la démobilisation. Comme on le verra plus loin, les autorités fédérales et provinciales assistent les démobilisés de la même façon dans beaucoup d'autres endroits.

Les terres que possède le gouvernement fédéral ont été mises à la disposition du soldat voulant devenir cultivateur, et une entente a été faite entre les gouvernements provinciaux et le gouvernement central, pour mettre aussi à la disposition du soldat les terres déjà affermées vacantes ou disponibles dans chaque province, afin que ce dernier puisse à son choix se fixer là où il le préférera et rester dans sa propre province s'il le désire. En vertu de cette entente, des fermes seront mises partout à la disposition du soldat, qui, pour se les procurer n'aura qu'à donner pratiquement la garantie

de sa bonne foi et de ses qualifications. Le gouvernement fédéral prêtera son crédit aux provinces pour l'achat de ces terres, et mettra en outre à la disposition de chaque soldat un montant n'excédant pas \$2,5500.00 pour lui permettre de s'équiper et de commencer ses opérations sur un pied solide. Pendant une période de deux années, le soldat fermier n'aura rien à rembourser, et les termes des versements pour les années suivantes seront aussi faciles que possible.

Un nombre considérable de ces soldats préférera vivre à la ville, et travailler dans les différentes industries, prendre des métiers ou encore du service de bureau. Pour ceux-là, le gouvernement a commencé par mettre à leur disposition les emplois dont il dispose dans le service civil, en leur donnant la préférence contre tout autre concurrent à la condition d'examens relativement faciles. Les gouvernements provinciaux ont été invités à en agir ainsi, et un appel est maintenant fait aux municipalités et aux grandes institutions commerciales, manufacturières et financières pour obtenir leur concours dans le même sens. Afin de rendre la chose plus facile à ces derniers, les autorités fédérales et provinciales ont convenu de tenir à leurs propres frais des bureaux de placement dans toutes les villes du Dominion ayant une population de 10,000 âmes.

Afin d'assurer la demande de main-d'œuvre, le gouvernement fédéral consacrerá plusieurs millions aux travaux publics les plus essentiels. Un comité de commerce, à Ottawa, a été mis en relation avec l'organisation d'outre-mer qui dispose des commandes qui viennent des pays alliés, et distribuera bientôt des contrats considérables qui permettront aux différentes industries de continuer leurs opérations et de fournir du travail à leurs employés.

Des hôpitaux spaciaux et des plus modernes recevront les soldats blessés, et des écoles de rééducation ont été partout organisées, pour accommoder les grands blessés qui nécessitent des soins spéciaux et une attention particulière.

L'on trouvera, naturellement, que le fils si longtemps attendu, retarde à venir, mais en toute justice le public devra tenir compte des difficultés de transport et de la nécessité de coordonner le fonctionnement de la démobilisation en Europe avec l'organisation que je viens de décrire. Avant de quitter l'armée en France ou en Angleterre, le soldat informe l'autorité de ce qu'il entend faire à son retour, et ses intentions sont immédiatement communiquées aux autorités canadiennes, qui prennent immédiatement action, afin que tout soit prêt à l'arrivée du soldat. Depuis quelque temps déjà, le travail de rééducation ou de préparation du soldat au retour à la vie civile, se poursuit en Angleterre et même derrière la ligne du front où sont établies des écoles affiliées aux différentes institutions dont la France et l'Angleterre disposent, et qui ont ouvert toutes grandes leurs portes aux poilus canadiens.

Le peu que je viens de dire suffira à vous faire apprécier combien le concours de tous les citoyens est nécessaire pour que la nation puisse remplir le premier et le plus important devoir que lui apporte la victoire, celui de prendre soin du soldat qui a généreusement offert sa vie pour la liberté et le salut de tous.

Nous en appelons donc aux patrons de toutes les industries non seulement pour qu'ils coopèrent avec les gouvernements à cette fin, mais aussi pour qu'ils apportent dans cette coopération l'esprit que les gouvernements y apportent eux-mêmes, l'esprit d'appréciation non seulement de la dette d'honneur que nous devons au soldat, mais aussi, de l'état d'âme dans lequel ses souffrances et ses sacrifices l'ont laissé, après quatre années d'absence du pays, et d'une vie qui n'a pas manqué de briser ses habitudes de la vie civile.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

A Land rather than a Soldier Problem

The object sought is this: To add to Canadian agriculture by a comprehensive scheme of state assistance a substantial proportion of our army, and thus to build into the industrial structure of Canada in its most vital sphere the best body of our citizenship.

The Honourable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, has announced that the government purposes to extend the scope of its Soldier Settlement legislation at the current session of parliament. Existing legislation looks chiefly to the settlement of returned men on Dominion crown lands and to assisting them financially to begin farm operations thereon. Provision is also made for rendering financial assistance to men who own or have procured farms of their own and are able to give first-mortgage security. It was early found that the amount of Dominion crown lands suitable and available for the purpose of soldier settlement was insufficient, and that while by great public expenditure additions could be made to available land, the entire problem could only be taken care of by the acquisition of privately owned lands. The desirability of acquiring lands privately owned arose not only from the fact that available crown land was too limited but also from the circumstance that Dominion crown land was to be found only in four provinces. It is manifest that federal activities in soldier settlement should be carried on vigorously in all the provinces. It further seems economically sound that the state should for these purposes so direct its policy as to bring into production areas of land now privately owned but for one reason or another not under cultivation.

It is, therefore, proposed that at the approaching session of the Dominion parliament legislation be enacted giving the Soldier Settlement Board power to acquire privately owned lands by expropriation or otherwise for the purpose of soldier settlement. The Minister of the Interior has also urged upon representatives of the provincial governments that in any cases where land is acquired by such governments for general settlement purposes a preference should be given in the disposition of such land to the returned soldier. It is requested that any lands so acquired be first available for purchase by the Soldier Settlement Board at the price of acquirement and for a limited time. In this way the principle of preference would be clearly and firmly established.

A reference to the plans of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, looking to an aggressive general land settlement policy will show that such plans invite and urge the co-operation of provincial governments and legislatures by the enactment on their part of such legislation as will prevent speculation increases in the value of idle lands. The success of these efforts will of course enure to the benefit of the soldiers in keeping to the lowest limit consistent with fair dealing the cost of their farms.

The Soldier Settlement Board has expressed the opinion that it would be in the interests of the returned men and would tend to the success of soldier settlement

generally if they be given power to acquire not only land but also stock and equipment such as is required for farming operations. To what extent the exercise of this power will be found necessary cannot of course be stated. It is believed, however, that by this means the Board will be enabled to be of considerable help. The amendments submitted to parliament will, therefore, extend this power to the Board.

The assistance of the Board will be available to a soldier settler in selecting lands, in order to enable him to get the best value possible in land and to ensure that the land on which he may settle will be of such fertility as with the exercise of reasonable perseverance and skill will return a comfortable living for himself and family.

If the settler is to make good, either on an improved farm or a piece of raw land to the extent of making it pay for itself he has to fit in with his surroundings. He and his family must be satisfied with the life. His capital, his physique, and his preference should fit his farm. Therefore, in order to start him right, qualification boards, comprised of men who have practical knowledge of farming, are being inaugurated in the various provinces. Courses are being instituted at agricultural training schools or experimental farms in every province of the Dominion. He will be assisted by the board to locate suitably. After he has located, he will still be helped and supervision will be given as to his initial expenditure, and efforts are being made to arrange with the Department of Agriculture of the provincial governments to give him definite direction during the early years of farming.

It must be pointed out that in order to benefit by any soldier settlement scheme, the man himself must be prepared to make farming his life work. The precedent set after the South African War, when men were rewarded with a grant of land for their service, is not being followed.

The great object sought is this: to add to Canadian agriculture by a comprehensive scheme of state assistance a substantial proportion of our army and thus to build into the industrial structure of Canada in its most vital sphere the best body of our citizenship. In this way the soldier is helped and the nation grows stronger.

A summary of the lines along with the government's proposal as to extension of soldier settlement will be presented to parliament is contained in a cable despatch recently sent the Prime Minister by the Minister of the Interior for the information of the men overseas.

The cablegram itself is necessarily somewhat abbreviated but by filling it out the following description of the Government's programme is obtained:

"My proposal to the Conference of Provincial Premiers included the introduction into Parliament of a new Soldiers' Settlement Act embodying power for the Board to acquire by expropriation or otherwise lands in any province either directly by the Board itself or through provincially constituted boards; if acquired provincially our Board is to have the first privilege of having a limited time to take over such lands at cost price, thus giving soldiers the preference on all land acquired under the proposed general system. Our Board is also to be empowered to purchase stock and equipment for soldier settlers and will provide such men with house and building plans. Land acquired as above will be sold to soldiers on an amortization plan extending for 20 years or longer with interest at 5 per cent. A soldier's allotment of land is to be limited by value rather than acreage, and the suggested limit is \$5,000. Soldiers are required to pay one-tenth of the value of their farm in advance, but the Board is to have discretion in very special cases to relieve the men of this obligation. The Board

then provides the soldier with stock and equipment up to the value of \$1,500 on which no interest is payable for two years, and thereafter 5 per cent. The loan, however, is to be for a short term. As the soldier improves his land the Board may advance up to \$1,000 additional money to be repaid on the amortization plan. Adequately surrendered Indian lands and specially available Government lands will also be made available for sale to soldiers, who will then be entitled to assistance under the above plan. Soldiers securing land privately where terms are approved by the Board are also entitled to assistance in acquiring equipment, and to additional assistance for improvements as mentioned above. A scheme of practical agricultural education has been matured and is now in operation. Major E. J. Ashton, member of the Board and Mr. Bailey are overseas now to inaugurate the work in the old country. Most careful provision will be made for testing the qualifications of all applicants, and only men who show indication of probably being successful will be accepted. After settlement every possible supervision and encouragement will be given. Homesteadable lands or provincial crown lands made available by the provinces may be homesteaded, and the soldier given assistance thereon under the plan of the present Act. The widest circulation may be given to this statement as it constitutes the Government's proposals to Parliament."

The first duty of a Christian nation is to care for the men who suffered in the noblest cause for which men in large numbers ever made sacrifice. Upon us who remained falls the duty to do our small part. Woe to us if we fail in this our plain duty. . . . It is the story of all wars that the soldier is a hero while the war lasts. But from the day that peace is signed he is last considered, and ultimately he is forgotten and neglected.—*Calgary Albertan*.

"Not to be unhappy is unhappinesse
 And misery not t'have known miserie;
 For the best way unto discretion is
 The way that leads us by adversitie;
 And men are better shewed what is amisse
 By th'expert finger of calamitie,
 Than they can be with all that fortune brings,
 Who never shewes them the true face of things."

—*Samuel Daniel*.

HOW CONFERENCES HELP

Repatriation Director meets many Societies

Characteristic of the methods by which the Repatriation Committee is seeking to procure co-operation and co-ordination of all organized groups in Canada are the conferences which have taken place in the office of the director, Mr. H. J. Daly. First and most interesting of these was a gathering of representatives of organized employers, of organized employees and of the engineering societies. A memorial to the Government was presented in the form of a unanimous resolution passed by this conference. Newspaper comment was to the effect that an historical event had taken place in the agreement of capital and labour on a constructive national programme.

Another conference was attended by the representatives of the Red Cross Society, the Patriotic Fund, the Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and the Khaki League. At this conference the various organizations explained for the information of each other what they were doing and what they were prepared to do. The Repatriation Committee representatives then outlined certain additional things which needed to be done. The representatives of the voluntary organizations undertook certain obligations in order to assure the Committee that all work would be done and to avoid overlapping. The real outcome of the meeting was the voluntary acceptance by these large nationally organized bodies of the co-ordinating direction of the Repatriation Committee.

At another conference were representatives of the great friendly societies such as the Oddfellows, Foresters, Sons of England, St. Patrick's Society, and 15 or 16 others. After hearing the scheme of repatriation the delegates resolved to form local committees in every town where there was one or more lodges or branches of the various fraternal societies. These committees will exist for the furthering of the repatriation programme and contributing such assistance as they may be asked for.

Another of these conferences was attended by the presidents or other representatives of all the Canadian universities. At this conference discussion took place with a view to ascertaining what standard provisions could be made for the further education of returned soldiers, especially those whose education had been interrupted by enlistment.

Other conferences have been held by Mr. Daly and the field representatives of the Committee at Toronto, London, Halifax, St. John and elsewhere with a view to procuring co-operation among all the local bodies interested in the welfare of returned men.

A unique conference was held in Toronto when the heads of all the civic departments discussed the repatriation situation as it affected the responsibility of the municipal government.

The conferences cited merely indicate the scope of the relations which the Repatriation Committee and its staff are establishing with all elements of Canadian community life. It is felt that only by the fullest knowledge on the part of not merely government officials but the friends and relatives of the soldiers themselves of the government programme and of the need for private co-operation can the fullest measure of success be achieved in passing through the readjustment period.

Further conferences have been and are being held with other important groups.

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: UNION BANK BUILDING, OTTAWA.

Telephone, Queen 4345,

District Offices:

CALGARY, Alta., 504 Herald Building.	ST. JOHN, N.B., 43 Canada Life Building.
EDMONTON, Alta., 312 McLeod Block.	SASKATOON, Sask., 703 Canada Building.
HALIFAX, N.S., 405 Dennis Block.	TORONTO, Ont., Room 506, 59 Yonge St.
HAMILTON, Ont., Bell Telephone Building.	VANCOUVER, B.C., 311 Rogers Building.
KINGSTON, Ont., 81 Brock Street.	VICTORIA, B.C. 504 Union Bank Building.
LONDON, Ont., 53 Bank of Toronto Building.	WINNIPEG, Man., 702 Notre Dame Investment Building.
MONTREAL, Que., 306 Drummond Building.	LONDON, Eng., (British Branch) 103 Oxford Street, W. 1.
OTTAWA, Ont., 11 Carleton Chambers.	<i>Visitors:</i>
QUEBEC, Que., 500 Merger Building.	C. R. SMALLWOOD, 140 Richmond Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
REGINA, Sask., 713 McCallum & Hill Building.	

These offices exist for the purpose of providing every possible assistance to pensioners and prospective pensioners in all matters relating to pensions.

Pensioners or other persons requiring information are requested to call at, or write to the nearest District Office. They will be received with courteous consideration, and no effort will be spared to obtain for them every possible satisfaction in the clearing of their difficulties.

If there is no District Office in the neighbourhood the local office of the Canadian Patriotic Fund should be referred to for advice.

Pensioners are requested to quote their pension number in all communications.

NOTE AND COMMENT

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

An ex-officer of the C.E.F. who has been equipped by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment with an artificial leg on account of a below-knee amputation wrote the following letter to a representative of the department with whom he came in contact during his hospital treatment:

"I am pleased to say that the new slip-socket leg I got through the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department is still giving me satisfaction. I know a lot of men are buying legs from private firms. For the life of me, I cannot see the necessity for this. You have experienced fitters and workers and use the best of materials; therefore why can't you turn out a leg as good as the best. I have been tempted many times to invest money this way. The first few months of walking on an artificial leg are months of nervous strain and one feels like cursing the leg and its makers. One is inclined to think that you are getting your leg for nothing, therefore, it is no good. I have been through it all and persevered to the end. While on this point I would like to bear witness to the very courteous and sympathetic treatment I have received from everybody in connection with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment both in Toronto and here."

Following are extracts from the letter of another discharged man who is wearing an artificial arm issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

"Just a few lines to give you my idea of the Government limbs, especially the wings, as we call the arms. I am wearing one myself having left my own in Flanders three years ago last September. At first, I was like a lot of the boys are now, eager to get a arm. I received the arm in August, 1916, but have been

sorry ever since. It was no earthly use to me. It is a fine arm for any man who is wealthy enough to have some one wait on him, but for a man who wants to earn a living give me the Government issue. It is much superior both for working and for comfort. In fact, the arm that I had was much heavier than my present arm, and when I had worn it for four or five hours I was glad to take it off; whereas, with the Government arm I am wearing now, I could put it on on Monday morning and leave it on until Saturday night. I have often worn it for three days and three nights without taking it off. For work, I can hold my own with a good many men who have two good arms; of course, I have my elbow which is of great assistance.

"I hope you will not think that I am shooting hot air, but, after the articles which I read in the about six weeks ago, with regard to what some of the boys were supposed to have said about the different limbs without a great deal of experience with them, I was more than surprised after the experience that I have had. I never wish to wear any other arm but that issued by the Government for comfort, usefulness and weight; as I weighed both the arms and found that my arm was eight ounces heavier than my Government arm with the hook and all on."

SOLDIERS' SAVINGS

It has been announced that the savings of the Canadian soldiers through the system of deferred pay were, at the time the armistice was signed, approximately \$16,000,000. This amount represents pay earned but not drawn by members of the forces, with accumulated interest. It does not include post-discharge pay or clothing allowance or any of the other special gratuities payable to men at discharge.

MOTION PICTURES

The five reel film, "Canada's Work for Wounded Soldiers," which is being routed through the theatres of Canada by the Motion Picture Distribution Committee composed of representatives of several leading exchanges, is now in the western provinces.

People who are desirous of seeing topical films about the achievements of the Canadian soldiers find in this serial a tribute to the courage of the wounded men who after making great sacrifices for their country on the field of honour find civil life an uphill battle because of their physical handicaps. The pictures show how these brave men set about cutting new niches in the industrial world where they can continue to administer to their country's prosperity and happiness on equal terms with their physically fit fellow citizens.

The first reel gives a glimpse of military hospital life, the second, third and fourth deal with the industrial retraining courses in which men so disabled that they cannot return to their pre-war occupations, fit themselves for new ones. The fifth reel is perhaps the most interesting of all, dealing as it does with the fitting of artificial limbs and the training of "amputation cases" (to use the medical term) in their use.

Not only do the pictures deal with a Canadian subject, but it is of interest that they were produced by a Canadian firm.

THE SPEAKERS' BUREAU

As one feature of the Repatriation Committee's public education work a Speakers' bureau has been organized to provide volunteer speakers on Repatriation wherever speaking opportunities can be arranged at public meetings, town meetings, clubs, lodges, churches, forums, councils, congresses, or any other available platform.

Repatriation can be greatly helped by regular town meetings, or what might be termed Repatriation Forum Rallies, for the purpose of mobilizing public

opinion and guiding it into the most effective channels of service with regard to this urgent national work.

Wherever such meetings can be organized by public spirited citizens, the Bureau will be glad to co-operate by helping to supply speakers without cost to the local organizations, also by forwarding pamphlets and other information.

Application for speakers should be made to the Repatriation Speakers' Bureau at the Plaza Building, 45 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

SLIDES AND LECTURES

Sets of slide lectures with notes from which lectures on them can be prepared have been distributed by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment among a number of its district officers and representatives of the Provincial Returned Soldiers Commissions. These sets of slides and lecture notes are loaned free of charge to ministers and other public speakers who wish to assist in spreading information upon the subject of "Canada's care of wounded soldiers." The slides illustrate the various steps which the soldier takes from the date of his disembarkation from the hospital ship until he is successfully re-established in civil life. The lecture notes deal with the same subject more fully and are so arranged that the slides will illustrate the speaker's remarks effectively. Posters to announce the lectures are supplied in advance and all this material is supplied free of charge to responsible applicants.

Last year and the year before, these slide-lectures were used extensively, the number of sets available being inadequate to meet the demand. The number of sets has been increased this year and the material in them has been revised and added to considerably.

Application should be made as early as possible to one of the following addresses, according to the province where the slides are to be shown:—

Nova Scotia—Secretary, Returned Soldier Commission, 197 Hollis St., Halifax.

New Brunswick—Secretary, Returned Soldier Commission, 49 Canterbury St., St. John.

Prince Edward Island—Secretary, Returned Soldier Commission, Parliament Building, Charlottetown.

Quebec—Assistant Director, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Drummond Building, Montreal.

Eastern Ontario, up to and including Belleville and North Bay—Publicity Branch, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Ottawa.

Western Ontario—Assistant Director, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 185 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Manitoba—Assistant Director, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Assistant Director, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, McCallum Hill Building, Regina.

Alberta—Assistant Director, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Beveridge Building, Calgary.

British Columbia (Mainland)—Assistant Director, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Board of Trade Building, Pender St., Vancouver.

British Columbia (Vancouver Island)—Secretary, Returned Soldier Commission, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Every applicant should state (1) his own position, (2) the nature of the occasion on which slides are to be shown, (3) the date, or, better still, alternative dates and (4) the route by which the slides are to be sent.

INCREASES IN PENSIONS

A new order in council dated January 2, 1919, authorized substantial increases in the pension allowances for the children of disability pensioners and the children of deceased members of the forces.

The total number of children who will be affected by this order in council is approximately 40,000. Over half of this number are the children of ex-members of the forces who have been pensioned for disabilities incurred during their service in the Expeditionary

Forces (disability pensioners). The remainder is made up of orphans and the children of war widows, the number of orphans, however, being comparatively small.

The allowances for the children of disability pensioners vary according to the class of pension the pensioner is receiving. Prior to the passing of the new order in council the maximum allowance for each child of a total disability pensioner up to the rank of major was \$8 per month. This has now been increased, and totally disabled pensioners up to the rank of major are entitled to receive additional allowances as follows:—

First child, \$12 a month.

Second child, \$10 a month.

Third and subsequent children, \$8 a month.

The allowance for each child of a deceased member of the forces whose wife survived him was formerly \$8 a month and the allowance for orphans was \$16 a month.

Under the new order in council these allowances are now increased to the following:—

First child or younger brother or sister, \$12 a month.

Second child or younger brother or sister, \$10 a month.

Third and subsequent children or younger brothers or sisters, \$8 a month.

First orphan child or younger brother or sister, \$24 a month.

Second orphan child or younger brother or sister, \$20 a month.

Third and subsequent orphan children or younger brothers or sisters, \$16 a month.

The foregoing increases are made retroactive from September 1, 1918, the day on which the government increased separation allowance.

The increased cost of living has proved a severe hardship to the surviving members of fallen soldiers' families, and the additional increases provided will materially assist in mitigating their difficulties. There can be little doubt that the government's action in thus meeting the situation will receive approval throughout the country.

The Board of Pension Commissioners states that the increases authorized will be paid automatically and the necessary adjustments made with the least possible delay. It will not be necessary for those affected by the changes to make application or even to make enquiries regarding their individual cases. The extra work created will make it impossible immediately to adjust the account of every pensioner affected by the change. There will be no unnecessary delays, however, and the Board states that the work is already well under way.

NUMBER OF MEN TRAINED

Industrial retraining courses have been granted by the vocational branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to 8004 disabled soldiers, who by reason of the nature of their disabilities are physically unable to return to work at the occupations wherein they earned their livings prior to enlistment. The retraining courses are for the purpose of fitting them to take up work at some other trade or occupation where their disabilities will not handicap them.

The vocational branch has completed the retraining of 2063 such men and has 3189 courses now proceeding. These figures are complete to December 31, 1918. During the month of December 828 new courses were approved and 787 men began taking instruction. The number of courses completed during the month was 79.

In addition during the month of December the vocational branch was instructing 2050 convalescent hospital patients in a variety of subjects for what are known as therapeutic reasons. That is, the instruction is more for the purpose of assisting the patients to recovery from their disabilities than of fitting them for new trades, although in many cases the men acquire a great deal of useful knowledge and experience in the classes for convalescents.

An analysis of the number of different trades and occupations for which industrial retraining courses were being given in November showed the total to be 177.

FOR ALL KINDS WORKERS

At one of the numerous co-ordinating meetings held in the offices of the Repatriation Committee at Ottawa, the Director, H. J. Daly, told an interesting story which illustrates the broadened scope of the new public employment offices opened by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour.

"Owing to a misapprehension created by the full name of the Committee on Repatriation and Employment, a number of people have come to this office asking for work," said Mr. Daly. "One such man, an architectural draughtsman, happened to speak to me personally. I explained to him that this was not an employment agency, but suggested that he visit the employment office on Queen street. He apparently did not like this suggestion, probably because the agency has been known as a labour bureau, but for purposes of satisfying my own curiosity I urged him to call there and come back to me telling me what they did with him. I was anxious to find out from the standpoint of an applicant for work just what service the employment offices were capable of giving. I did not see this young man again for several days until I met him accidentally. He was working. They had found him a job and he did not bother to return."

It is not intended that the Public Employment Offices shall deal merely with unskilled labour but with all classes of work, professional, commercial and industrial.

A CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Municipal and other contracts in the city and neighbourhood of Vancouver are being undertaken successfully by a co-operative group of returned men doing business under the name of the "Khaki Kontrakt." The partnership includes about 125 men who worked successfully before the signing of the armistice on contracts for the handling of war materials. Later they branched out into other activities and are increasing their membership for that purpose. The relationship between employer and employee is eliminated by their scheme.

FOR INDUSTRY TOO

Mr. S. A. Cudmore, assistant professor of political economy of the University of Toronto, writing of the industrial retraining given by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to soldiers so disabled that they cannot resume work at their pre-war occupations said recently:—

"This work is not only tremendously important in itself, but exceedingly significant in its bearing upon the problem of training all the labour in the country towards its maximum of productivity. In time of peace large numbers of men are, through injuries or sickness, incapacitated annually for their previous occupations, and where this occurs as a result of injuries, the loss is, under our new Compensation Acts, borne immediately by the employers in the industry concerned,—but ultimately by the public in enhanced prices. I should like, therefore, that after the war and after the soldiers wounded in the war are all satisfactorily provided for, that organization should still be kept in being in order to look after the *disabled soldiers of industry* and to guide them into the best way of making a living—both for their own sakes and for the social welfare of society as a whole."

PROMOTE CONTENTMENT

"A community atmosphere of contentment throughout the Dominion" was the striking phrase used by the Ministerial Association of Ottawa in a resolution outlining the association's wish to co-operate with the Government during the time of reconstruction. The association resolved that it would try to help create this community atmosphere of contentment. The resolution followed addresses by the Rt. Rev. J. C. Roper, Bishop of Ottawa and chairman of the Federal War Services Commission of the Churches, and by Captain the Rev. J. Thackeray, secretary for voluntary organizations of the Repatriation Committee.

BENEFITS OF TRAINING

In a report on the use of instruction in light occupations as a means of assisting to recovery the sanatorium patients of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, the principal of the vocational classes at Palfour Sanatorium, near Nelson, B.C., stated that the training was helpful in preparing the men for good and useful work after discharge.

"Practically every patient allowed to take exercise is doing some form of work," said the principal in his report.

"Many are reviewing subjects which had almost been forgotten and they get pleasure out of their work. Some are studying by themselves along branches not covered by the vocational curriculum. One patient studied for his examinations at a university; another studied steam engines from his own text books and took up mechanical drawing in the sanatorium school; others are at present taking up various courses in correspondence schools and another took up advanced theory of music. This shows that though patients they are preparing themselves for good and useful service in the country when they are discharged."

A LETTER OF THANKS

(From Toronto Telegram)

SIR,—I am a returned man, and one week after I purchased a grocery business I fell sick with the Spanish "flu." Two days later I went to bed and my wife also had to go to bed with the Spanish "flu." We did not know what to do, but some of our good new friends took charge of the store, "carrying on" just as usual, and relieving us of all worry in that direction. Some of these good friends 'phoned the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department, telling them that there was a returned man and his wife both sick.

My heart goes out in gratitude to the S. C. R., for within a few minutes they had their doctor and a trained nurse in attendance, and there was not a day that one of their doctors was not in, and they did their very best for us in

every way, and the trained nurse called regularly until I was perfectly on the road to recovery.

The S. C. R. is certainly the soldiers' friend. I must not forget to also thank the nurses and doctors sent in from the City Hall. Toronto is certainly a place where you meet with good Samaritans. SAM H. PITMAN.

ARE NOT ALL CRIPPLES

From Canadian experience and that of several of the allied countries the United States Federal Board of Vocational Education has compiled some interesting facts about the proportions of disabled men returning from the war.

These figures show that per million men in the army casualties will produce at the last analysis approximately one per cent, or 10,000 men to be trained for new industrial occupations. This does not include the wounded who are able to, and eventually do, return to their pre-war occupations, but it does include the men whose disabilities are of such a character that the functions necessary to the carrying on of their former work have been so damaged as to make this impossible. It might be added that in Canada practically the same proportion has been worked out.

The public's general idea of a disabled man is of one who has lost a leg, an arm or his sight. These, however, are in the minority. The figures quoted, which have been carefully analysed, show that of the 10,000 referred to, 50 per cent will be cases that require the treatment of a physician rather than of a surgeon. Of the 5,000 cases which will be surgical only 500 will be cases of actual dismemberment—that is, cases where men have lost a limb or their sight. Of these latter, 300 will be cases where a leg has been lost, and fewer than 200

where arms have been lost. About 10 will be cases of blindness.

As a matter of fact, taking the whole Canadian casualties some of the proportions are higher than this analysis, but that is possibly due to the fact that many of the most severe Canadian casualties were incurred early in the war before provisions had been made for treating victims of gas, liquid fire and other illegal weapons.

The fact of which the public easily loses sight, is that a large proportion of returned men are suffering from what might be termed "invisible disabilities," such as gas poisoning, spinal injuries and body wounds. These men just as much as the others are often prevented by their disability from reverting to their pre-war occupations.

HAS 3,942 PATIENTS

On December 31, there were 2641 in-patients under the care of the medical services of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and 1301 out-patients. The in-patients were distributed as follows:—

1264 suffering from tuberculosis.

450 mental cases.

231 other than tuberculosis or mental in the department's institutions.

697 other than tuberculosis or mental in institutions in which the department has accommodation.

There were 1229 out-patients attending various clinics conducted by the Re-Establishment Department in its own and other institutions throughout the country, together with 41 tuberculous out-patients, and 31 mental out-patients. This makes a total of the patients on the department's strength for the month 3942.



Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment,

22 VITTORIA STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

ALL PERSONS who have served in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war, and who have been honourably retired or discharged therefrom, may, if they suffer a recurrence of disability due to such service, obtain medical or surgical treatment and hospital care by applying to the Director of Medical Services of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department, Ottawa, or to one of the Unit Medical Directors of that Department. Wherever possible application for medical attendance must be made to the nearest Unit Medical Director, but in the event of any ex-soldier or sailor, not resident in the same town as one of the officers below mentioned, being afflicted with a sudden seizure, he should apply to a local medical practitioner, and instruct such medical practitioner to communicate the circumstances at once to the nearest Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Unit Medical Director.

The Department emphasizes the fact that it cannot accept any responsibility for unauthorized bills for medical services or for bills arising in the case of men purchasing surgical appliances from outside agents, or having repairs done by them. Application for artificial appliances and repairs thereto must be made direct to the Re-Establishment Department or to one of its Unit offices.

Below appears a list of the Re-Establishment Department medical staff for the information of discharged sailors and soldiers who may have occasion to communicate with them:

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES—Lieut.-Col. F. McKelvey Bell.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES—Dr. J. G. Cunningham.

BARRIE	Dr. W. A. Lewis.
BRANTFORD	Dr. C. C. Fissette.
CALGARY	Dr. G. R. Johnson, Beveridge Block.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.	Dr. Alex. Ross.
CHATHAM	Dr. R. V. Bray.
COLLINGWOOD	Dr. D. McKay.
EDMONTON	Dr. G. C. Stewart.
FREDERICTON, N.B.	Dr. Chas. MacKay, Royal Bank of Canada Building.
GODERICH	Dr. A. T. Emerson.
HAILEYBURY	Dr. F. F. Jackson.
HALIFAX	Dr. Dugald Stewart, Leith House.
HAMILTON	Dr. W. Behtune, 300 Clyde Block.
KINGSTON	Dr. E. E. Latta, Golden Lion Block.
LETHBRIDGE	Dr. G. W. Leech.
LONDON	Dr. N. B. Alexander.
MATTAWA	Dr. M. James.
MEDECINE HAT	Dr. O. Boyd.
MIDLAND	Dr. T. J. Johnston.
MONTREAL	Dr. A. E. Landon, Drummond Building.
NORTH BAY	Dr. W. J. Bell.
ORILLIA	Dr. W. C. Gilchrist.
OTTAWA	Dr. H. D. Douglas, 22 Vittoria St.
OWEN SOUND	Dr. T. H. Middlebro.
QUEBEC	Dr. A. R. F. Hubbard, 17 St. James St.
REGINA	Dr. W. C. Arnold, McCallum Hill Building.
SASKATOON	Dr. D. St. Clair Creighton.
SAULT STE. MARIE	Dr. A. A. Shepard.
ST. CATHARINES	Dr. J. Sheahan.
ST. JOHN, N.B.	Dr. G. P. Peat.
STRATFORD	Dr. T. Robertson.
SUDBURY	Dr. W. G. Cook.
SYDNEY, N.S.	Dr. J. Bruce.
TIMMONS	Dr. H. H. Moore.
TORONTO	Dr. E. Ryan, 185 Spadina Ave.
VANCOUVER	Dr. A. P. Proctor, Board of Trade Building.
VICTORIA, B.C.	Dr. C. D. Holmes.
WELLAND	Dr. W. R. McCulloch.
WINDSOR	Dr. C. Fuller.
WINNIPEG	Dr. K. Melvor, Notre Dame Investment Building.
WOODSTOCK	Dr. S. McM. McLay.

WAR TO PEACE

